

P R I

The *princely* hierarch left his pow'rs to seize Possession of the garden. *Milton.*

I exprest her commands To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Waller.*

So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore Her *princely* burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august. I, that but now refus'd most princely gifts, Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakesp.*

*Princely* counsel in his face yet shone. *Milton.*

Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*

*PRINCELY, adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.

*PRINCES-FEATHER, n. f.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsl.*

*PRINCESS, n. f.* [*princeps*, Fr.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command. Ask why God's anointed he revild; A king and *princeps* dead. *Dryden.*

*Prin*cess ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Gravill.*

Under for excellent *princeps* as the present queen, we suppose a family fitly regulated. *Swift.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.

Here the bracelet of the truest *princeps*, That ever I wore her faith. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

4. The wife of a prince: as, the *princeps* of Wales.

*PRINCIPAL, adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]

1. Princely. A fence found only in *Spenser*. A Latinism. Sulpicion of friend, nor fear of foe, That hazarded his health, had he at all; But walk'd at will, and wandred to and fro, In the pride of his freedom *princ*ipal. *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable. This later is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hobbes, b. v. f. 4.*

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils, that he laid to the charge of women. *Shakesp. As You like it.*

*PRINCIPAL, n. f.* [from the *adj.*]

1. A head; a chief; not a second. Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction sub-divideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.*

One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or auxiliary. We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*

In judgment, some persons are pretent as *principals*, and others only as accessories. *Ayliffe's Purgation.*

3. A capital sum placed out at interest. Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture, But touch'd with human gentleness and love, Forgive a moiety of the *principal*. *Shakesp.*

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

4. The pretident or governor.

*PRINCIPALITY, n. f.* [*principali*té, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power. Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all *principality* base, in respect of the shephoock. *Stancy, b. ii.*

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. Then speak the truth by her; if not divine, Yet let her be a *principality*, So'reign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakesp.*

Nifoosh of *principality* the prime. *Milton.*

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales. To the boy Cæsar fend this grizled head, And he will fill thy wishes to the brim With *principality*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

4. Superiority; predomance. In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing else. *Taylor's Worshy Communicant.*

*PRINCIPALLY, adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all; above the rest. If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he polluteth his heart. *Taylor.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

The reffinance of water arises *principally* from the vis inertia of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less reffinance than water. *Newton's Optics.*

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What I principally inflict on, is due execution.  
**PRINCIPALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being principal or chief.  
**PRINCIPINATION.** *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.  
 The separating of any metal into its original or elemental, we will call *principination*.  
**PRINCIPLE.** *n. f.* [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.]  
 1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.  
 Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple principle, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts*.  
 2. Original cause.  
 Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led, From cause to cause to nature's secret head, And found that one first principle must be. *Dryden*  
 For the performance of this, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be assitant to the corporeal. *Grew's Cajanus*  
 3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.  
 The soul of man is an active principle, and will be employed one way or other. *Tillotson's Sermons*  
 4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced.  
 Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as principles universally agreed upon; and out of those principles, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hester*  
 All of them may be called principles, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propoitions. *Watts's Logic*  
 5. Ground of action; motive.  
 Farewell, young lords; these warlike principles Do not throw from you. *Shakspeare*  
 As no principle of vanity led me first to write it, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Watts*  
 There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common principle of action, working equally with all men. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 255.  
 6. Tenet on which morality is founded.  
 I'll try  
 If yet I can subdue those stubborn principles Of faith, of honour. *Addison's Cato*  
 A feather shooting from another's head, Extracts his brain, and principle is fled. *Pope*  
**TO PRINCIPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet good or ill.  
 Wisest and best men full oft beguill'd, With goodness *principled* not to reject The penitent, but ever to forgive, Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton*  
 It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be principled with a thorough persuasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South*  
 There are to many young persons, upon the well and ill principling of whom next under God, depends the happiness or misery of this church and state. *South's Sermons*  
 Governors should be well principled and good-natured. *L'Estrange*  
 Men have been principled with an opinion, that they must not confute reason in things of religion. *Locke*  
 Let an enthusiast be principled, that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine. *Locke*  
 He seems a settled and principled philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquility he has by her aversion. *Pope to Swift*  
 2. To establish firmly in the mind.  
 The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or principing their religion.  
**PRINCOCK.** } *n. f.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *præcox* or *PRINCOX.* } *præcoquum ingenium*, Lat.] A coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue.  
 You are a laucy boy;  
 This trick may chance to scathe you I know what;  
 You must contrary me! you are a *princox*, go. *Shakspeare*  
**TO PRINK.** *v. n.* [*prinken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck forth show.  
 Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Art of Tormenting*  
**TO PRINT.** *v. a.* [*imprimere*, *emprimere*, Fr.]  
 1. To mark by prefixing any thing upon another.  
 On his fiery fied betimes he rode, That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden*  
 2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.  
 3. To form by impression.  
 Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince, For she did *print* your royal father off, Conceiving you. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale*  
 Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the death of *print* any marks upon you. *Lev. ix. 28*  
 Perhaps some footprints *printed* in the clay, Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Reformations*

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His royal bounty brought its own reward;  
And in their minds do deep did *print* the fencé,  
That if their ruins sadly they regard,  
'Tis but with fear. Dryden.

4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.  
Thou hast caus'd *printing* to be us'd; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakespeare.*  
This nonense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who printed from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*  
Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of *printing* letters should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discourse. *Locke.*  
As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*  
To PRINT. *v. n.* To publish a book.  
From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT. *n. f.* [empreinte, Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impression.  
Some more time  
Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakespeare.*  
Abhorred slave,  
Which any *print* of goodness wilt not take,  
Being capable of all ill! *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
Attend the foot,  
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakespeare.*  
Up they toft the fand,  
No wheel seen, nor wheels *print* was in the mould impress'd Behind them. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
Our life so fast away doth slide,  
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;  
Or as a ship transported with the tide,  
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*  
My life is but a wind,  
Which passeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*  
O'er the smooth enamell'd green,  
Where no *print* of step hath been. *Milton.*  
While the heav'n, by the fun's team untrod,  
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,  
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*  
Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*  
Winds bear me to some barren island,  
Where *print* of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*  
From hence Alfrea took her flight, and here  
The *prints* of her departing feet appear. *Dryden.*  
If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

2. That which being impressed leaves its form.

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It is usual to lay wooden *prints* and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impression.  
From my breast I cannot tear  
The passion, which from thence did grow;  
Nor yet out of my fancy rate  
The *print* of that suppos'd face. *Wallar.*  
The *prints*, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*  
Words standing for things, should be exprest by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.  
To refresh the former hint;  
She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*  
6. The state of being published by the printer.  
I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shakespeare.*  
It is rare to see  
Ought that belongs to young nobility  
In *prints*, that we must praise. *Sackling.*  
His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to formalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print*. *Addison.*  
I published some tables, which were out of *print*. *Arbutnot.*  
The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on in *print*. *Atterbury.*

7. Single sheet printed and fold.  
The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*  
The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*  
Inform us, will the emperor treat,  
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*

8. Formal method.  
Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not defigned to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tick him in warm. *Locke.*

PRINT. *v. f.* [all from *print*.]

1. One that prints books.  
I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short. *Digges.*

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To buy books, only because they were published by an eminent *printer*, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous taylor. Pope.

See, the *printer's* boy below ;  
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. Swift.

2. One that stains linen.

*PRINTLESS*. *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no impression.

Ye elves,  
And ye, that on the fands with *printless* foot  
Do chafe the ebbing Neptune. Shakspeare. *Tem'st.*

Whilft from off the waters fleet,  
Thus I set my *printless* feet  
O'er the cowlip's velvet head,  
That bends not as I tread. Milton.

*PRIOR*. *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former ; being before something else ; antecedent ; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. Rogers.

*PRIOR*. *n. f.* [*prieur*, Fr.]

1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

Neither she, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. Addison's *Spectator*.

2. *Prior* is such a person, as, in some churches, prebides over others in the same churches. Ayliffe's *Parergon*.

*PRIORRESS*. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] A lady superior of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,  
But in the presence of the *priorress*. Shakspeare.

The reeve, miller and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady *priorress* and the broad speaking wife of Bath. Dryden.

*PRIORITY*. *n. f.* [from *prior*, *adj.*]

1. The state of being first ; precedence in time.

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in *priority* of birth. Hayward.

Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of vision. Brown.

This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod. Browne.

Though he oft renew'd the fight,  
And almost got *priority* of fight,  
He ne'er could overcome her quite. Swift.

2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Cominius, we must follow you,  
Right worthy your *priority*. Shakspeare.

*PRIORSHIP*. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of prior.

*PRIORY*. *n. f.* [from *prior*.]

1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbies and our *priories* shall pay  
This expedition's charge. Shakspeare. *King John*.

2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. Ayliffe's *Parergon*.

*PRISSAGE*. *n. f.* [from *priss*.]

*Prissage*, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, containing less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. Cowell.

*PRISM*. *n. f.* [*prisme*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.]

A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. Newton's *Opticks*.

Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds  
Form fronting, on the fun, thy showery *prism*. Thomson.

*PRISMATICK*. *adj.* [*prismatique*, Fr. from *prism*.] Formed as a prism.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. Derham.

False eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,  
Its gaudy colours spreads on every page,  
The face of nature we no more survey,  
All glares alike, without distinction gay. Pope.

*PRISMATICALLY*. *adv.* [from *prismatick*.] In the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur or mercury befalls the glass, by being *prismatically* figured ; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. Boyle.

*PRISMOID*. *n. f.* [*πρίσμα και ἰσογ.*] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

*PRISON*. *n. f.* [*prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons are confined ; a gaol.

He hath commission  
To hang Cordelia in the *prison*. Shakspeare. *King Lear*.

I thought